

Jan: 9<sup>th</sup> 1829

No 4<sup>th</sup> St. loc

315 Market  
An inaugural dissertation for examination,  
for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine,  
in the University of Pennsylvania;

styled.

Passed March 2<sup>d</sup>

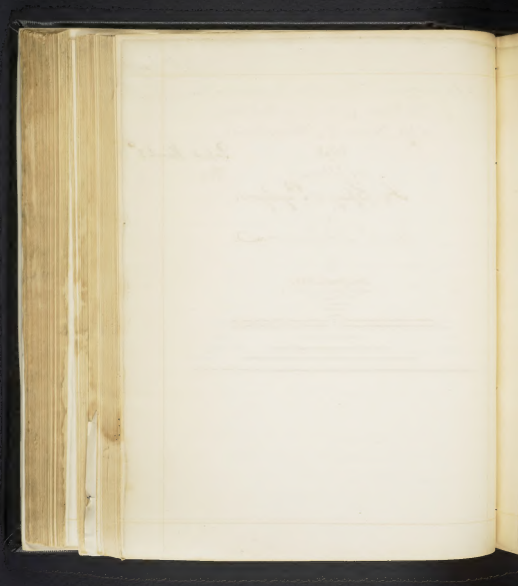
as follows.

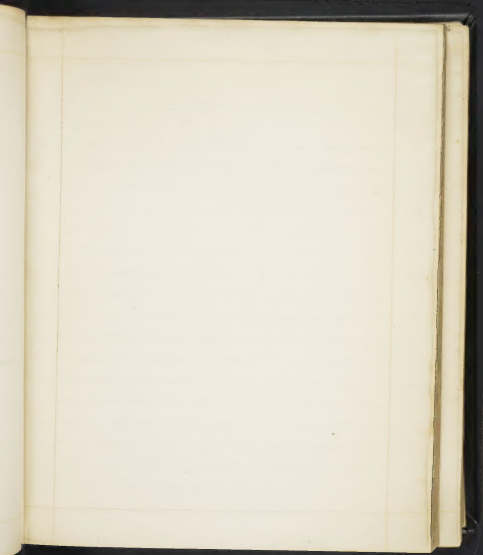
1829

And of the  
And of the

David Lacheneur.

Pennsylvania, 1829.



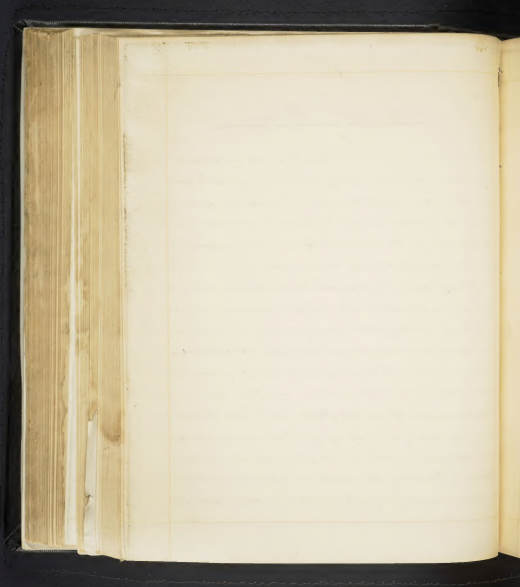




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Arg. Essay on Pharyngism.

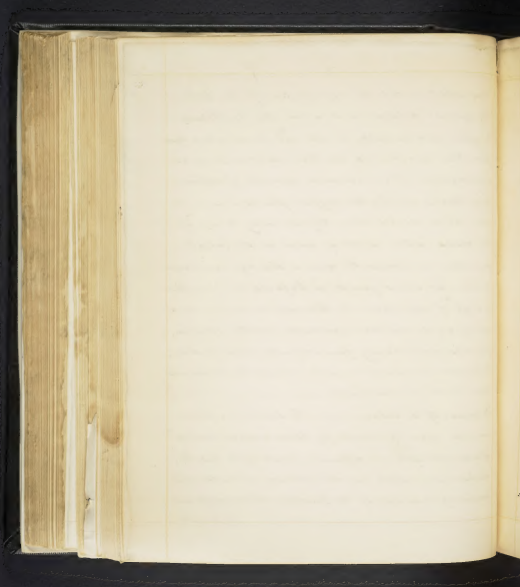
"The term Pharyngism, as generally employed, expresses a spitting and flowing of saliva from the mouth occurring in consequence of morbid action upon the glands, belonging to the salivary system. — Yet, considering the import of the word in a more liberal and important sense, I am inclined to concur with Good, and define it as he does, "An involuntary flow of saliva from the mouth", therein, by no means, involving an increased salivary action, as a necessary condition, as has been the case with Harper and a few others; — though perhaps, even in these instances, it has been an oversight, the result of want of reflection, more than design. — For it appears to me, with Good, that both the drooping of Infants and droivelling of Old Age, as well as the disagreeable habit we so frequently observe in Idiots, of permitting the spittle to escape from their mouths, without an effort to retain it, come, each of, them



them entirely within the signification of the term  
 "Hydrogenæ" derived as it is from the *Gen. R. R. R.*  
 to spit: and certainly it will not be concluded, that  
 that these peculiarities have their existence, only as  
 a consequence of an increased quantity of Saliva  
 being thrown out by the proper glands, - nor on the  
 other hand, denied that they are owing to one of  
 two causes - either defect of power in the labial  
 muscles, as happens the case in old Age, or want  
 of will, as it is found in Infants, &c. - But  
 enough of definition - in this case at least, it is  
 not of great or vital importance, whether opinion  
 prevails, I yet having formed and advanced one,  
 I thought it incumbent on me, to exhibit the growth  
 upon which it was built. - - -

"To prove", of the Saliva. - - The Saliva is a fluid  
 secreted from the blood by three distinct sets of  
 glands, situated at different parts of the Mouth;  
 clasped as a whole as the Salivary glands: and  
 consisting generally of the Parotid, Sublingual and

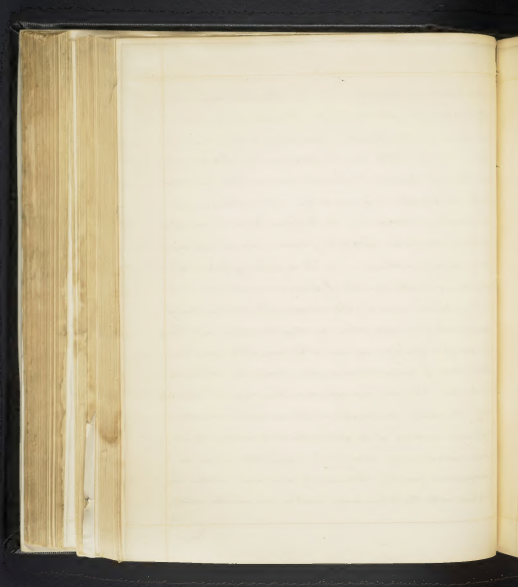
Submaxillary





Sal. Maxillary Glands - - - Chemists differ in their accounts as to the matter obtained by them in analyses of this fluid. According to Berzelius it consists of but little else besides water. - but seven in one thousand parts. Dr. Brande was enabled, by means of the volta's pile, to separate from it, Albumen and an alkali. - according to Bojsepey-Gave, it contains Alkaline Muriates - Lactate of Soda - mucus and some other animal matters. - "It is said by Good to contain a small quantity of Phosphate of Lime. - - -

*Serum Salivæ* is a slightly viscid fluid, destitute of smell, and of a white colour or slightly tinged with blue. Its specific gravity appears to be very little greater than that of water. "It is neither acid nor alkaline, and has, therefore, no effect on blue vegetable colours. Why the alkali contained in this secretion should impart nothing of its characteristic nature to it, nor induce any change in vegetable blues, is accounted for by Brande, by supposing its combination with the Albuminous matter, in which state it







The committee of the Senate, having received the report of the  
commissioners, have taken into consideration the same, and have  
thereupon passed a resolution, which is as follows: That the  
commissioners be and they are authorized to pay out of the  
treasury of the State the sum of \$100,000, to be paid in  
three equal installments, the first on the 1st day of January,  
the second on the 1st day of April, and the third on the 1st day  
of July, next, to the several persons named in the report of the  
commissioners, as their respective shares of the same.

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[illegible]





The first of these is the fact that the  
 results of the first trial were not  
 as good as those of the second trial, and that the  
 results of the second trial were not as good as those of the third trial.  
 The second of these is the fact that the results of the first trial were not  
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 as good as those of the third trial.



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[illegible]



[illegible]





[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible][illegible]

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liberator's cause. In the course  
 of a few days I was seen in the house, and  
 found it a pleasant surprise to the friends of the cause.  
 In the afternoon I attended a meeting of the  
 committee and gave a short paper on the state of  
 the cause. They were of little use and  
 their action of a national convention I had to  
 contend with an opposition. I was  
 but it was even so to a certain extent of  
 success. All the time I gave myself up to  
 the agitation of the cause in the presence  
 of the friends of the cause. I was  
 and without effect. The friends of the  
 cause - there was a constant effort to arouse and  
 throw out the glutinous material always mentioned  
 as adhering to the cause. In and so particularly  
 about the time that one was to be  
 obliged to give to the more fully. I was  
 by my conviction, and to be taken the approach  
 of ability. But opposite to the cause and the  
 tongue.



[illegible]







page or two later. Solution of these animal acids in a state of solution, exactly solution of sugarplum and as a very neat prescription a decoction of green tea sweetener with honey - the solution of the sugar of lead claims the lead we are told by Professor Chaperon in whom work on these operations may be found the state of this mixture - There is included an ample table of our lead acids much more for a name such as the composition could have used it might seem in way of confidence in the numerous held to us of distance - but the good and easy presentation will from their own state - once, find ground for distrust, and I have been taught that to take other least even this distance, will suffer least disappointment. On the case given, I had an opportunity of making trial, and did make trial of each and every one and plan and article, with the exception of the solution of sugar of Lead - each, in it turned out as was told to until I had left me, untold but did not see - suggested one - and another and I found that the





[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]









at the same time not to neglect any of those  
 measures which are necessary to the  
 health and safety of the whole. In every situation  
 where I am placed under circumstances, as I think  
 have been the case, of at least offering up  
 some sacrifice, I am not at all at ease. I  
 have a feeling that when we have  
 a sacrifice offered, a great good will be obtained  
 merit of that sacrifice will be obtained. I  
 have not been successful in having this thing  
 that when necessary, may be thought perfectly  
 it should be done with care, and conscientious  
 feelings, and with the same object, where the sacrifice  
 of the case is the same, as far as we can, a great  
 forward with a personal sacrifice, or a sacrifice of  
 our own convenience, we should do so. —

These two points, however, when we find  
 that honestly, clearly, and steadily, we can  
 not influence, or not so, as we are, we must  
 not think, and we must be sure that we are  
 not.







and accompanied with a sort of xanthic the dark  
 ochraceous matter being formed by perhaps, a like  
 assimilating power, as that proposed by the  
 kidneys in 'diabetes'. It is relieved by Magnesia  
 and other absorbents, but is most effectually  
 cured by an Emetic, followed by warm stomachics.  
 He relates a case which occurred suddenly, every  
 month or six weeks. It generally yields to a  
 course of Rhubarb taken sometimes in conjunction  
 with two or three grains of Calomel. This erig  
 of Ptyalism is also occasionally the result  
 of a scorbutic diathesis, but more frequently of  
 Pthiasis, especially in the last stage. - - -

Chronic Ptyalism. "It appears in many cases  
 to depend upon morbid habit alone, and is often  
 very distinctly produced by a long and continu  
 ed use of tobacco, whether chewed or smoked; it  
 is said by Deaive to follow equally upon inhalation  
 of squibs. Warm astringent tonics, as cinchona  
 and port wine, will frequently be found serviceable."



local applications: or in the form of gargaris; or  
 a few drops of essential oil, particularly that of  
 the eucalypt tree (*Malaleuca leucodendron*) may be  
 taken four or five times a day, on a little sugar.  
 - "Swallowing. This species depends upon a sort  
 of command over the muscles of deglutition? It  
 is found in those states of life, among infants,  
 before the will has acquired a power over the  
 muscles of deglutition; in advanced life, in  
 which the will has lost its power; and in Idiots  
 who possess the power; but seldom or never accom-  
 - pany it. In the first case, time is the best Physician,  
 in the last, no Physician can be of any avail.

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*Panic.*


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Agrod.

